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EXAMINER

LOFTIN, CELESTE

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2686

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/685,616

Applicant(s)

CARLSON, STEVEN I.

Examiner

Celeste L. Loftin

Art Unit

2686

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10/14/2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, filed November 11, 2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-20 (claim 21 was canceled) under 35 USC § 102 and 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by **Smith U.S. Patent (09/764,696)**.

Regarding claim 6, Smith discloses a method comprising:

obtaining location information for a called party during establishment of a call to the called party (the subscriber profile 11 is downloaded from the HLR to the MSC for each MS that registers and starts to make or receive calls and when a LOC query is received from one of the MSs operation in the MSC's service area and the MSC returns the common geographic name to the calling subscriber) (**pg. 2 and 3, paragraph [0026], [0027]**);

converting the location information to voice information (a lookup table is implemented in the MSC to convert the current serving CellID to a geographic location) **(pg.3 paragraphs [0026] and [0027]); and**

announcing the voice information to a calling party (the MSC utilizes a message generator to respond to the LOC query with either a SMS message or a voice announcement as appropriate, sending the location information to the MS1) **(pg. 2 and 3, paragraph [0026], [0027]).**

Regarding claim 7, Smith discloses the method of claim 6, further comprising obtaining the location information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) (the HLR stores and the cell ID and converts the Cell ID to a geographic location name (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) **(pg. 2 paragraphs [0023], [0024], pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042]);**

providing the location information to an intelligent peripheral (IP) (the HLR stores and the cell ID and converts the Cell ID to a geographic location name and sends a response to the MSC (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) **(pg. 2 paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025] pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042]); and**

the IP converting the location information to the voice information (the MSC utilizes the message generator embodied in it and sends out the location in a voice

announcement (pg.2 and 3, paragraphs [0023]-[0026]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart, **US Patent 6,049,718**, in view of Kwan et al. (Kwan), **US Publication 09,849,569**.

Regarding claim 1, Stewart discloses a method comprising:

obtaining location information for a caller during establishment of a call to a called party (when the router receives an incoming call from the first telephone it prompts the user for location information, if it doesn't receive the location request code then the process is notified which determines the caller ID and uses the caller ID to then determine the location of the caller) (**col. 7 lines 1-20 and col. 6 lines 33-40 and 65-67**).

Stewart fails to disclose

converting the location information to voice information; and
announcing the voice information to the called party.

In similar field of endeavor, Kwan discloses converting the location information to voice information (when an incoming call is received from the PSTN caller ID

information is extracted from the incoming call) (**paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**); and announcing the voice information to the called party (the caller id handler determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller id information has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**).

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Stewart to include converting the location information to voice information; and announcing the voice information to the called party. Motivation for this modification would have been to fulfill demands of better techniques having greater flexibility and adaptability in wireless communication.

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Stewart and Kwan discloses the method of claim 1. Kwan further discloses further comprising:

obtaining name information for the caller IP (when an incoming call is received from the PSTN caller ID information is extracted from the incoming call, the caller id handler (finds the voice announcement) determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller id information has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**);

converting the location information and the name information to the voice information (when an incoming call is received from the PSTN caller ID information is extracted from the incoming call) (**paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**); and

announcing the voice information to the called party the caller id handler determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller id information

has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**).

6. Claims 8,11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103e) as being clearly anticipated by **Smith U.S. Patent (09/764,696)**, in view of Stewart, **US Patent 6,049,718**.

Regarding claim 8, Smith discloses the method of claim 6, forming a connection between the calling party and an intelligent peripheral (IP) (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042]**); and

the IP announcing the voice information over the connection between the calling party and the IP (the MSC utilizes a message generator to respond to the LOC query with either a SMS message or a voice announcement as appropriate, sending the location information to the MS1) (**pg. 2 and 3, paragraph [0026], [0027]**).

Smith fails to disclose forming a connection between the calling party and a called party.

In a similar field of endeavor, Stewart further discloses forming a connection between the called party and a calling party (when the router receives an incoming call from the first telephone it prompts the user for location information, if it doesn't receive the location request code then the processor is notified which determines the caller ID and uses the caller ID to then determine the location of the caller) (**col. 7 lines 1-20 and col. 6 lines 33-40 and 65-67**).

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include forming a connection between the called party and a calling party. Motivation for this modification would have been to fulfill demands of better techniques having greater flexibility and adaptability in wireless communication.

Regarding claim 11, Smith discloses a network comprising:

a switch (i.e. BS (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042]**) ;

at least one network element to track the locations of wireless devices that interact with the network (the HLR stores and the cell ID and converts the Cell ID to a geographic location name and sends a response to the MSC (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) (**pg. 2 paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025] pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042]**); and

at least one network element to convert location information for a wireless device obtained from the at least one network element to track locations to a voice announcement (the MSC utilizes a message generator to respond to the LOC query with either a SMS message or a voice announcement as appropriate, sending the location information to the MS1) (**pg. 2 and 3, paragraph [0026], [0027]**), and to interact with the switch to provide the announcement to at least one of a calling wireless device and a called wireless device (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which

communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) (pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042]).

Smith fails to disclose the location information being for a calling wireless device.

In a similar field of endeavor, Stewart discloses the location information being for a calling wireless device (when the router receives an incoming call from the first telephone it prompts the user for location information, if it doesn't receive the location request code then the process is notified which determines the caller ID and uses the caller ID to then determine the location of the caller) (col. 7 lines 1-20 and col. 6 lines 33-40 and 65-67).

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to modify Smith to include the location information being for a calling wireless device. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow location information to be supplied to the users without interrupting calls.

Regarding claim 12, the combination of Smith and Stewart discloses the network of claim 11. Smith further discloses the at least one network element to track the locations of wireless devices that interact with the network comprising: a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) (the HLR stores and the cell ID and converts the Cell ID to a geographic location name (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) (pg. 2 paragraphs [0023], [0024], pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042]).

7. Claims 9 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103e) as being clearly anticipated by **Smith U.S. Patent (09/764,696)**, in view of Kwan et al. (Kwan), **US Publication 09,849,569**.

Regarding claim 9, Smith discloses the method of claim 6, but fails to disclose further comprising:

- obtaining name information for the caller IP;
- converting the location information and the name information to the voice information; and
- announcing the voice information to the called party.

In a similar field of endeavor, Kwan discloses obtaining name information for the caller IP (when an incoming call is received from the PSTN caller ID information is extracted from the incoming call, the caller id handler (finds the voice announcement) determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller id information has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**);

- converting the location information and the name information to the voice information (when an incoming call is received from the PSTN caller ID information is extracted from the incoming call) (**paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**); and

- announcing the voice information to the called party (the caller id handler determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller id information has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**).

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include obtaining name information for the caller IP; converting the location information and the name information to the voice information; and announcing the voice information to the called party. Motivation for this modification would have been to fulfill demands of better techniques having greater flexibility and adaptability in wireless communication.

Regarding claim 20, Smith discloses a network element comprising:

a processor (i.e. Signaling Mechanism) (**figure 1 element 14 and paragraph [0022]**);

at least one port (a port can be defined as a connection point therefore, the connection between the MSC and the signaling mechanism in **figure 1** can be considered a port); and

logic (this could be the process the signaling mechanism performs) (**figure 2 and paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025]**) that, when applied to the processor, results in the networking element becoming involved in the call and results in obtaining via the at least one port information for the called party from a network element that provides a service, and providing via the at least one port the information to a network element that creates a voice announcement to a calling wireless device of the information and the called party's location (the HLR stores and the cell ID and converts the Cell ID to a geographic location name and sends a response to the MSC and the MSC (i.e. IP) utilizes a message generator to respond to the LOC query with either a SMS message or a voice announcement as appropriate, sending the location information to the MS1 (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS

which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) (pg. 2 and 3 paragraphs [0023]- [0027] pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042]).

Smith fails to disclose the information being name information and the service being a name service and the establishment of a call.

In a similar field of endeavor, Kwan discloses the information being name information and the service being a name service and the establishment of a call (caller ID information is extracted from the incoming call, the caller id handler (finds the voice announcement) determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller id information has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) (pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038]).

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination to include the information being name information and the service being a name service and the establishment of a call. Motivation for this modification would have been to fulfill demands of better techniques having greater flexibility and adaptability in wireless communication.

8. Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart, **US Patent 6,049,718**, in view of Kwan et al. (Kwan), **US Publication 09,849,569**, in further view of **Smith U.S. Patent (09/764,696)**.

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Stewart and Kwan discloses the method of claim 1, but fails to disclose further comprising:

obtaining the location information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC);

providing the location information to an intelligent peripheral (IP); and

the IP converting the location information to the voice information.

In a similar field of endeavor, Smith discloses obtaining the location information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) (the HLR stores and the cell ID and converts the Cell ID to a geographic location name (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) **(pg. 2 paragraphs [0023], [0024], pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042])**; providing the location information to an intelligent peripheral (IP) (the HLR stores and the cell ID and converts the Cell ID to a geographic location name and sends a response to the MSC (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) **(pg. 2 paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025] pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042])**; and the IP converting the location information to the voice information (the MSC utilizes the message generator embodied in it and sends out the location in a voice announcement **(pg.2 and 3, paragraphs [0023]-[0026])**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination of Stewart and Kwan to include obtaining the location information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC); providing the location information to an intelligent peripheral (IP); and the IP converting the location information to the voice information. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow business to utilize a system to help keep track of where their personnel are located.

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Stewart and Kwan discloses the method of claim 1.

Stewart further discloses forming a connection between the called party and a calling party (when the router receives an incoming call from the first telephone it prompts the user for location information, if it doesn't receive the location request code then the processor is notified which determines the caller ID and uses the caller ID to then determine the location of the caller) (**col. 7 lines 1-20 and col. 6 lines 33-40 and 65-67**).

Stewart fails to disclose further comprising: forming a connection between the called party and an intelligent peripheral (IP); the IP announcing the voice information over the connection between the called party and the IP.

Kwan further discloses the IP announcing the voice information over the connection between the called party and the IP (when an incoming call is received from the PSTN caller ID information is extracted from the incoming call, the caller id handler (finds the voice announcement) determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller id information has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**).

Kwan fails to disclose forming a connection between the called party and an intelligent peripheral (IP).

In a similar field of endeavor, Smith discloses forming a connection between the called party and an intelligent peripheral (IP) (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which

communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042]**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination of Stewart and Kwan to include forming a connection between the called party and an intelligent peripheral (IP). Motivation for this modification would have been to allow business to utilize a system to help keep track of where their personnel are located.

9. Claims 13,14, and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103e) as being clearly anticipated by **Smith U.S. Patent (09/764,696)**, in view of Stewart, **US Patent 6,049,718**, in view of Kwan et al. (Kwan), **US Publication 09,849,569**.

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Smith and Stewart discloses the network of claim 11.

Smith further discloses the at least one network element to convert location information for a wireless device obtained from the at least one network element to track locations to a voice announcement; and to interact with the switch to provide the announcement to at least one called wireless device, comprising: an Intelligent Peripheral (IP) (the HLR stores and the cell ID and converts the Cell ID to a geographic location name and sends a response to the MSC and the MSC (i.e. IP) utilizes a message generator to respond to the LOC query with either a SMS message or a voice announcement as appropriate, sending the location information to the MS1 (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) (**pg. 2 and 3 paragraphs [0023]- [0027] pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042]**).

Smith fails to disclose the announcement being provided to at least one said called device.

In a similar field of endeavor, Kwan further discloses the announcement being provided to at least one said called device (when an incoming call is received from the PSTN caller ID information is extracted from the incoming call, the caller id handler (finds the voice announcement) determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller id information has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**).

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination of Smith and Stewart to include the announcement being provided to at least one said called device. Motivation for this modification would have been to fulfill demands of better techniques having greater flexibility and adaptability in wireless communication.

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Smith and Stewart discloses the network of claim 11.

Smith discloses further comprising:

at least one network element to obtain name information corresponding to at least one of the wireless device (the HLR stores and the cell ID and converts the Cell ID to a geographic location name) (**pg. 2 paragraphs [0023], [0024]**); and

the at least one network element to provide the announcement converting the name information and the location information to the voice announcement the MSC utilizes a message generator to respond to the LOC query with either a SMS message

or a voice announcement as appropriate, sending the location information to the MS1) **(pg. 2 and 3, paragraph [0026], [0027])**.

Smith fails to disclose the name information being for the calling wireless device.

In a similar field of endeavor, Kwan discloses the name information being for the calling wireless device (when an incoming call is received from the PSTN caller ID information is extracted from the incoming call, the caller id handler (finds the voice announcement) determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller id information has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) **(pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038])**.

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination to include the name information being for the calling wireless device. Motivation for this modification would have been to fulfill demands of better techniques having greater flexibility and adaptability in wireless communication.

Regarding claim 16, Smith discloses a network element comprising:

a processor (i.e. Signaling Mechanism) **(figure 1 element 14 and paragraph [0022])**;

at least one port (a port can be defined as a connection point therefore, the connection between the MSC-1 and the signaling mechanism in **figure 5** can be considered a port); and

logic (this could be the process the signaling mechanism performs) **(figure 2 and paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025])** that, when applied to the processor, results in converting location information for a wireless device to a voice announcement, and interacting via the at least one port with a switch to provide the announcement (the

HLR returns a reference number to the MSC which uses the lookup table and the message generator to send out the location in a voice announcement (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) **(pg. 2 and 3 paragraphs [0026], [0027], pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042])**.

Smith fails to disclose converting location for a calling wireless device and for providing the voice announcement to a called wireless device.

In a similar field of endeavor, Stewart discloses the location information being for a calling wireless device (when the router receives an incoming call from the first telephone it prompts the user for location information, if it doesn't receive the location request code then the process is notified which determines the caller ID and uses the caller ID to then determine the location of the caller) **(col. 7 lines 1-20 and col. 6 lines 33-40 and 65-67)**.

Stewart fails to disclose providing the voice announcement to a called wireless device.

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to modify Smith to include the location information being for a calling wireless device. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow location information to be supplied to the users without interrupting calls.

In a similar of endeavor, Kwan discloses providing the voice announcement to a called wireless device (when an incoming call is received from the PSTN caller ID information is extracted from the incoming call, the caller id handler (finds the voice announcement) determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller

id information has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) **(pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038])**..

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include providing the voice announcement to a called wireless device. Motivation for this modification would have been to fulfill demands of better techniques having greater flexibility and adaptability in wireless communication.

Regarding claim 17, the combination of Smith, Stewart, and Kwan discloses the network element of claim 16, further comprising:

logic (this could be the process the signaling mechanism performs) **(figure 2 and paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025])** that, when applied to a processor (i.e. Signaling Mechanism) **(figure 1 element 14 and paragraph [0022])**; results in converting location information for a wireless device to a voice announcement (the HLR stores and the cell ID and converts the Cell ID to a geographic location name and sends a response to the MSC and the MSC (i.e. IP) utilizes a message generator to respond to the LOC query with either a SMS message or a voice announcement as appropriate, sending the location information to the MS1 (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) **(pg. 2 and 3 paragraphs [0023]- [0027] pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042])**, but fails to disclose converting name information for a wireless device to a voice announcement.

In a similar field of endeavor, Kwan discloses converting name information for a wireless device to a voice announcement (when an incoming call is received from the PSTN caller ID information is extracted from the incoming call, the caller id handler

(finds the voice announcement) determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller id information has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**).

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination to include converting name information for a wireless device to a voice announcement. Motivation for this modification would have been to fulfill demands of better techniques having greater flexibility and adaptability in wireless communication.

Regarding claim 18, Smith discloses a network element comprising:

a processor (i.e. Signaling Mechanism)) (**figure 1 element 14 and paragraph [0022]**);

at least one port (a port can be defined as a connection point therefore, the connection between the MSC and the signaling mechanism in **figure 1** can be considered a port) (**Figure 1 elements 14 and 23**); and

logic (this could be the process the signaling mechanism performs) (**figure 2 and paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025]**) that, when applied to the processor, results in the networking element becoming involved in the call, obtaining via the at least one port location information from a network element that provides location information, and providing via the at least one port the location information to a network element that creates a voice announcement (the HLR returns a reference number to the MSC which uses the lookup table and the message generator to send out the location in a voice announcement) (**pg. 2 and 3, paragraphs [0026], [0027]**).

Smith fails to disclose the establishment of a call and the voice announcement of the caller's location to a called wireless device, and obtaining location information for a caller.

In a similar field of endeavor, Stewart discloses obtaining location information for a caller (when the router receives an incoming call from the first telephone it prompts the user for location information, if it doesn't receive the location request code then the processor is notified which determines the caller ID and uses the caller ID to then determine the location of the caller) (**col. 7 lines 1-20 and col. 6 lines 33-40 and 65-67**).

Stewart fails to disclose the establishment of a call and the voice announcement of the caller's location to a called wireless device.

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to modify Smith to include obtaining location information for a caller. Motivation for this modification would have been to allow location information to be supplied to the users without interrupting calls.

In a similar field of endeavor, Kwan discloses the establishment of a call and the voice announcement of the caller's location to a called wireless device (when an incoming call is received from the PSTN caller ID information is extracted from the incoming call, the caller id handler (finds the voice announcement) determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller id information has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**).

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include disclose the establishment of a call and the voice announcement of the caller's location to a called wireless device. Motivation for this modification would have been to fulfill demands of better techniques having greater flexibility and adaptability in wireless communication.

Regarding claim 19, the combination of Smith, Stewart, and Kwan discloses the network element of claim 16. Smith further discloses further comprising:

logic (this could be the process the signaling mechanism performs) **(figure 2 and paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025])** that, when applied to the processor, results in obtaining via the at least one port information for the caller from a network element that provides a service (the HLR returns a reference number to the MSC which uses the lookup table and the message generator to send out the location in a voice announcement (control signaling to set up a pure 2G call the subscriber communicates with the BS which communicates with MSC-1 which communicates with the HLR straight through to MSC-2)) **(pg. 2 and 3 paragraphs [0026], [0027], pg. 4, paragraphs [0041], [0042]).**

Smith fails to disclose the information being name information and the service being a name service, and providing via the at least one port the name information to a network element that creates a voice announcement of the name information and the caller's location to a called wireless device.

Kwan discloses the information being name information and the service being a name service, and providing via the at least one port the name information to a network element that creates a voice announcement of the name information and the caller's

location to a called wireless device (caller ID information is extracted from the incoming call, the caller id handler (finds the voice announcement) determines if whether a voice announcement associated with the caller id information has been found the voice announcement is then announced to the user instead of the second ring) (**pg. 4, paragraphs [0037] and [0038]**).

At the time of this invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination to include the information being name information and the service being a name service, and providing via the at least one port the name information to a network element that creates a voice announcement of the name information and the caller's location to a called wireless device. Motivation for this modification would have been to fulfill demands of better techniques having greater flexibility and adaptability in wireless communication.

10. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103e) as being clearly anticipated by **Smith U.S. Patent (09/764,696)**, in view of Stewart, **US Patent 6,049,718**, in view of Kwan et al. (Kwan), **US Publication 09,849,569** in further view of **Park, U.S. Patent (06,434,126)**.

Regarding claim 15, the combination of Smith, Stewart, and Kwan disclose the network of claim 14, but fail to disclose the at least one network element to obtain name information further comprising: a Line Information Database (LIDB).

In a similar field of endeavor, Park discloses the at least one network element to obtain name information obtaining name information (i.e. identification) (**col. 3 line 30**) further comprising: a Line Information Database (LIDB) (i.e. HLR, for this network element an embodiment of an LIDB could be an HLR) (**col. 12 line 48**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination of Stewart, Kwan, and Smith to include a network element, comprised of a LIDB, to obtain name information. Motivation for the modification is to provide a function that will return a corresponding name when the SCP provides the called number.

11. Claims 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart, **US Patent 6,049,718**, in view of Kwan et al. (Kwan), **US Publication 09,849,569**, in further view of **Smith U.S. Patent (09/764,696)**, in further view of **Park, U.S. Patent (06,434,126)**.

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Stewart, Kwan, and Smith disclose the method of claim 4, but fail to disclose further comprises further comprising:

obtaining the name information using Calling Name Address Presentation (CNAP).

In a similar field of endeavor, Park discloses obtaining the name information using CNAP (reads on the present invention consists of the conventional calling name presentation service) (**col. 3 lines 22-23**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination of Stewart, Kwan, and Smith to include a method that obtains name information using CNAP. Motivation for the modification is use a service that allows one to display identification.

Regarding claim 10, the combination of Stewart, Kwan, and Smith disclose the method of claim 9, but fail to disclose further comprises further comprising:

obtaining the name information using Calling Name Address Presentation (CNAP).

In a similar field of endeavor, Park discloses obtaining the name information using CNAP (reads on the present invention consists of the conventional calling name presentation service) (col. 3 lines 22-23).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combination of Stewart, Kwan, and Smith to include a method that obtains name information using CNAP. Motivation for the modification is use a service that allows one to display identification.

Conclusion

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Celeste L. Loftin whose telephone number is 571-272-2842. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on 571-272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2686

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CL


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PATENT EXAMINER